

THE FARMER & GARDENER; AND LIVE-STOCK BREEDER & MANAGER.

CONDUCTED BY I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, AND ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

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Vol. I

THIS publication is the successor of the late
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American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1835.

HEMSTEAD CO., ARKANSAS TERRITORY, }
January 10, 1835. }

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener:—

SIR—Inclosed you will receive \$5, as payment for the first volume of the Farmer and Gardener—the payment is tardy, but I presume not unacceptable. Indulgence may be granted on account of our distance from market, making money scarce.

I am situated on the extreme border of civilization; in the south west corner of the U. S. Territory; a district of country but newly settled, a "land of shades," through which but few of the rays of science have yet penetrated, or been appreciated by the half-hunter farmer—consequently you can expect but little agricultural information from this region, that would be practically useful to the Maryland farmer, yet it may not be uninteresting to the farmer on old worn out land, to be told how the backwoodsman makes himself a new farm in the woods. The scene is daily occurring around me, and I can describe it as it exists. A spot of good land is selected, convenient to some spring or creek, and where the range (native pasture) is unbroken. In a few days a log cabin is erected, floored with split slabs, and furnished with a chimney of sticks and mud, for the accommodation of a family. The small saplings and brush are cut away, and the large trees are girdled. Rails are split, and during the fall and winter months a little field is prepared in season for the plough. One industrious man is able to prepare in this way, ten acres, which with two slight ploughings, will produce the first season 200 bushels of corn—a supply for the coming year. After the working of the crop is done, he extends his field—repairs his cabin—builds other cabins, and during the second year, his surplus crop will defray all needful expenses. His cattle and hogs find an ample supply of food in the

woods and prairies all the year—the growth and increase of which yield a handsome profit—little attention being paid to them more than to keep them gentle, as there is generally a mash sufficient to fatten them. Horses need no feeding, except when in use. The trees left standing in the field in the first instance, are seldom cleared away till they fall of themselves, in the mean time, the shedding of the rotten limbs and bark, affords an excellent manure. Indian corn is the principal bread stuff and provender. In this manner, an industrious and frugal family become comparatively wealthy in a few years, and give encouragement to the poor and laboring classes in the older states to emigrate. Our staple for market is cotton, nearly a bale of which will grow on an acre of our best land. Corn, from 30 to 60 bushels to the acre. All different grains, vegetables and fruits, that grow in the middle states do equally well here; and it is only for want of convenient mills, and other apparatus for cleaning and grinding wheat, that we eat corn bread. Our lands are extremely easy to cultivate—one hand being sufficient for 20 acres of corn, or 15 of cotton, and it is no unusual thing for one hand to raise 1000 bushels of corn in a season. With us, labor is the desideratum, and land a drug. Good land in any quantity, in its natural state, can be bought for \$1 25 per acre, whilst it costs of hired labor \$10 an acre, to put it in cultivation. Labor is worth at this time \$20 a month. The question with your farmers might be, whether it is cheaper to bring their old worn out lands into heart, with great labor and expense, or sell them for what they will fetch, and emigrate to new lands, that are already rich. As there must be diversity of opinion on the subject, the condition of each party may be improved, by following its own choice. Though the emigrant should be apprised, that for the advantage of new land, that is rich, and cheap, he sacrifices much of the enjoyments of life, by leaving what are *not worn out*, the convenience of market, and those social, moral, literary, and scientific institutions, which only grow with the age of a country.

I must claim your gratuity of Gama Grass seed, and intend communicating to you the result of my experiment with it. And can I also procure from you other seeds, which are of great consequence

here, but are with you, cheap and plenty, by paying my own postage for them? The seed of the *Morus Multicaulis*, for instance. My silk-worms have done well on the native mulberry, from the woods, but when I cultivate seed for them, I might as well have the best. The seed of the White Poppy, also, for Opium would be desirable.

I have written in haste, but if you see any thing worth extracting for your paper, you are at liberty to correct the phraseology as you please. All my papers come extremely irregular; sometimes two or three at a time, and then no more in two or three weeks—the fault of post masters, no doubt. No 28, is entirely missing, and I would be glad to receive it.

Sincerely your friend, and well wisher to your undertaking,
NATHAN D. SMITH.

We heartily thank our friend for his letter, as well as for the inclosure, and assure him, that we shall be glad to receive communications from him as often as he can make it convenient to favor us with them. Scenes and sketches of life in the far west, could not fail to be interesting to our readers.

We send a few seed of the Gama Grass by mail, and will gladly forward others in like manner—but from what our correspondent says of the irregularity with which his papers reach him, we have some misgiving about the safe arrival of such packages. His request for the seed of the *Morus Multicaulis*, is but one among many similar ones—and we take this opportunity to observe that the seed of this is not to be had. It appears also, from the deliberations of the French Royal Society of Agriculture, which we find noted in the Farmer's Register, that the Chinese mulberry is not a distinct species; that its seed will not produce its like, and as a valuable variety cannot be preserved except by multiplying it by cuttings, grafts or layers; and that it is exclusively by these means the Chinese cultivators have reared this tree from time immemorial. Seeds sown near Venice have produced varieties, but none like the *Morus Multicaulis*.

The number of horses in the state of Ohio, according to the official tax lists, is 232,662. Of horned cattle there are 413,974. The net proceeds of the State Canals paid into to the treasury were, last year, \$191,444 51.

THE FARMER.

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

ON DRAUGHT.—BY QUERCUS.

It may be recollected that while treating upon the qualities and history of the Horse, I alluded not unfrequently to the subject of *draught*, as being an interesting topic of investigation. More recently I have had occasion to examine the subject with some care, with especial reference to canals and canal transportation. To a superficial observer, the subject promises nothing of interest; and even to more reflecting minds, it is often passed by, as a matter familiar to all, and requiring no special consideration. The application of animal power in the conveyance of property, is indeed an every day occurrence, and we are all constantly in the habit of applying principles and using expedients, for which we can give no more satisfactory reason, than that they answer our present purpose. The slightest reflection however, will readily convince us, that the use and application of *power*, in every possible shape, must involve many important principles.

I do not propose, at present, to discuss this topic in all its varied applications, nor to investigate or explain the numerous philosophical principles with which it is connected; but merely to offer some plain reflections upon the result of my inquiries; and if they shall afford any gratification to the readers of the Farmer, they are heartily at their service.

Draught, in the sense I shall here use it, is the moving of any substance, by *dragging*. The subject is usually divided into three parts; first, the *power to be applied*; second, the *substance or vehicle to be moved*; and third, the *channel of conveyance*.

The first of these divisions embraces a wide field of investigation, inasmuch as the application of power is co-extensive with the works of nature.

Power, in the abstract, is a mysterious and inexplicable principle, and far beyond the reach of our comprehension. Its *application* however, in all the varied operations of nature and art, and the laws which govern this application, have been subjects of philosophical investigation, from time immemorial. This must ever be the extent of scientific research; for the moment we pass these boundaries, we are lost in the contemplation of Omnipotence.

Aside from Deity, the great author of all power and motion, we know nothing of their origin or cause; and it is curious to notice, how strangely philosophers and sages have argued and reasoned on this subject, until within a few years; simply by mistaking the effect for the cause. If we reflect a moment, upon the cause of our own locomotion, we shall at once perceive, that what is usually called *animal power*, and concerning which so much has been written, as a *first cause* of motion, is after all, something we cannot fathom. When a person, from a state of perfect inaction, sets his body in motion, he exerts great *animal power*; but this is only its effect, and not the cause. Suppose a man throws a cannon ball to any given distance; he exerts great *power*,

and the man is considered as the moving principle, the *cause* of the motion of the ball. But from whence does he derive this power?—There is nothing in bone and muscle to propel a ball any more than in a stick or stone; all are wholly inert, until some moving principle is applied. A mass of flesh exerts no power; nor does spirit apply at all, to material matter. Whence then comes this moving principle? It is not inherent in flesh and blood, nor is it the consequence of spiritual agency, for beasts, which have no spirits, exert the same power. What then is *animal power*? Here we are lost in the infinitude of Omnipotence, and are left to admire and adore that wisdom and goodness which has invested us with such mysterious and wonderful qualities. All we are permitted to do, is to apply this principle in all the various circumstances of our existence, and to investigate its effects, when thus applied.

My present object however, is only with the application of this principle to *draught*, and as there are only two kinds of power, animal and mechanical, which are as yet applied to the common purposes of draught, I shall consider only these two, in their various applications.

By *animal power*, as I have before intimated, is simply meant the moving of any given substance, by the exertion of animal strength, such as the drawing of a cart by a horse, or an ox. *Mechanical power*, is the same principle, applied by means of machinery; and usually is the effect of steam.

As much competition has arisen of late, between these two agents, by the introduction of Rail Roads, it might be an interesting inquiry to compare their respective merits, with all their attendant advantages and disadvantages; but I have neither time nor inclination for so great a task. Still it may be well, to state a few circumstances, connected with their respective operations. And before doing this, I will explain what is meant by the "force of traction," a term, which is constantly used in speaking on this subject; and for this purpose, I will avail myself of an extract from a foreign work.

"A force is most conveniently measured by the weight which it would be capable of raising; but it is not therefore necessarily applied vertically in which direction weight or gravity acts.

"If a weight of 100lbs. be suspended to a rope, it is clearly exerting upon this rope a force of 100lbs.; but if the rope be passed over a pulley void of friction, and continued horizontally, or in any other direction, and then attached to some fixed point, the weight still acts upon all parts of this rope, and consequently upon the point to which it is fixed, with a force equal to 100lbs; and so inversely, if a horse be pulling at a rope with a force which if the rope were passed over a pulley would raise 100lbs. the force of traction of the horse is in this case 100lbs. Spring steel-yards being now commonly in use, we may be permitted to refer to them as affording another exemplification of our meaning. In pulling at a steel-yard of this description, whether the force be exerted horizontally or vertically, the index will of course, show the same amount; and consequently, if the strength of the horse be measured by attaching the traces to one of these steel-

yards, the number of pounds indicated on the dial will be the exact measure of the strain the horse exerts, and the amount of strain is called the "*force of traction*."—In other words, a man may be able to draw or push, upon a rail way, a carriage weighing 2,000lbs., while at the same time he cannot lift more than 100lbs. It will readily be seen, that the latter is the measure of his strength, or *force of traction*, while the former is simply the effect of it.

The force of traction of a horse, has been variously estimated by different authors, from 80lbs. to 200lbs.; but the ordinary average at a slow pace, is now rated at 125lbs., over and above the power necessary to carry his own body.

The comparative merits of horse and steam power, when applied to the conveyance of property, must depend principally upon their practicability and expense. These two points, are most conveniently tested upon rail ways, where both powers are constantly in use; and of course their practicability proved.

The annual *expense* of a horse, depends upon the interest of purchase money; the decrease of value; the hazard of loss; the value of food; harness, shoeing and farriery; rent of stabling; and expense of attendance. These are estimated in England, by Mr. Tredgold in his work on Rail Roads, at about £60 sterling, or \$266 40-100, allowing the horse a power of 125lbs., travelling at the rate of three miles per hour and the day's work at eighteen miles.

The annual expense of a Steam Carriage consists of the interest of first cost; the decrease of value; the hazard of accidents; the value of fuel and water; renewals and repairs; and expense of attendance. These are estimated at £51, or \$226, 44-100. This power is equal to a force of traction of 155lbs., for the same number of miles per day as the horse, and after deducting the power necessary to move the engine. Thus it appears that the expense of the horse, is to that of a steam engine, about as 147 to 100; which shows a decided advantage in favor of steam power, when used upon rail ways. If then the power of the horse and steam engine, could always be applied to draught upon rails, we should be at no loss to determine the preferable agent; but unfortunately we are compelled to use roads as we find them; and under such circumstances, horse power presents a different aspect.

In the ordinary use of horse power upon common roads, the force of traction of the horse, and expense of keeping, will remain much the same as above stated, while those of the steam carriage, for the same purpose, must undergo considerable change. The carriage must be heavier and stronger, and of course the cost more; the expense of fuel more, and wear and tear greater, because more power will be required to overcome the varied resistance. Under these circumstances the proportionate expense of horse and steam power is estimated to be about as 115 to 100.

If this estimate is correct, there can be no great advantage arising from the use of steam power, even when the roads are good and approximate towards the smoothness of rails, unless where velocity is required at the expense of power. Ordinarily, it will be found that the horse will adapt himself so perfectly to his work, increasing or

diminishing his power, as occasion or resistance may require, that the *average effect* of this power will be increased, rather than diminished, thereby enhancing his average force of traction. On common roads, great obstructions are often presented, and constant changes of ascent and descent occur, and it is on such occasions, that horse power is decidedly advantageous.

On the contrary, a steam engine of a given power cannot increase or diminish its force to meet every little variation in the road, and it must consequently come to a dead stand, when any resistance occurs beyond its force of traction. "For instance, suppose the carriage to be advancing steadily under the effect of a force of traction of 500 lbs., and that a stone or rut suddenly causes a resistance, which it would require 600 or 800 lbs. to overcome; if the impetus or momentum of the mass, be not sufficient to carry it over this obstruction, the machine must stop until some increased power be given to it."

These objections to mechanical power are however, not insurmountable, but they present such serious difficulties in practice, that some farther discoveries must be made, and some greater inducements offered, before it can come into general use.

Under such circumstances, connected with the numerous other contingencies, which seriously effect the practical application of this power, we shall readily be induced to abide by our old friend the horse, and make his burthen easy, and his labor as effective as possible. **QUERCUS.**

ON THE MANNER AND TIME FOR SOWING CLOVER SEED.

[From the Farmers' Register.]

In consequence of my reading an ingenious article in the first volume of the Register, (page 566) on sowing clover seed, I was induced last spring to try one of the experiments therein recommended. Three beds extending quite through a large field were harrowed previously to their being sown. Two of them were rolled after the seed had been applied—the third not. Between these beds I observed no difference. I cannot therefore say whether or no the rolling would generally be of any use. Perhaps it may have been owing to the subsequent state of the weather that no difference was perceptible. Theoretically, I should certainly prefer rolling, for the sake both of the wheat and the clover. Between the three beds, however, and the land on each side, there was a striking and gratifying difference during the whole year. They could be traced after harvest, with the eye, at the distance of several hundred yards, by their superior verdure and luxuriance, throughout their whole extent. A nearer inspection showed that they were much more thickly set than the neighboring beds, on which the same quantity of seed had been put. The success of the experiment is as complete as can be inferred from a single trial: to me it is conclusive. I think an important consequence may be deduced from this plan that did not occur to its author—I mean the estimated saving of one-fourth of the usual quantity of seed, with greater certainty of success, and regularity of distribution, than in the common way with the more liberal allowance. It needs but little reflection to form some idea of the im-

mense advantage that would thus result to an extensive region, for which nearly the whole supply of this article has to be purchased from a distance. The ordinary mode of sowing clover seed on a hard surface, and then leaving it uncovered to take its chance, is liable to many objections. Much seed is lost: it is irregularly distributed—the plants frequently growing in bunches, and not unfrequently failing altogether. But little land is so neatly prepared as not to have numerous inequalities. The seed is liable to roll, or be washed into the small cavities or depressions, while the eminences are either not at all, or only scantily supplied; and the few seeds that may remain and vegetate in those situations, are exposed to injury from drought or frost, or both. By previously harrowing, the seed sticks where it is deposited; and even if not rolled, it soon gets covered by the settling of the loose earth, from rain and other causes.

I have taken some pains to learn the opinions and practice of intelligent farmers in regard to the management of clover seed. The result of these inquiries, briefly stated, may not be amiss. One gentleman, as remarkable for agricultural, as was a certain scourge of the Philistines of old for physical strength, prefers sowing in January: another, whose conclusions are not often wrong, the early part of February, which he considers so far preferable even to the latter part of the same month as to justify one's paying, if necessary, double price for the seed: he mixes the requisite quantity of seed for each acre, with one bushel of damp saw dust; and plasters in the month of April, when the plants are well up. A third gentleman, who is very observant, and keeps an accurate diary, sows the clean seed from boxes, with small holes in different places to regulate the quantity, during a cold spell in February, or if it does not come in February, in March, (for he says it always will happen in one month or the other) and never applies the plaster till the second spring, in order to avoid the rust in his wheat, to which malady he thinks it is rendered more liable by the use of that mysterious mineral. The method of a fourth gentleman is to mix three bushels of plaster with one of seed, and to sow at first half the quantity intended to be applied, going over the whole ground, then returning to the place of commencement and sowing the residue, so that the ground is twice sown over to insure greater regularity, and at two different periods, to afford a better opportunity of escaping destruction by frost; the full quantity of gypsum is afterwards applied when the clover plants get in the third leaf. The opinion of the writer of this article is in favor of sowing from the 25th of January till the 20th of February, taking all circumstances and seasons into consideration. By harrowing the land, and still better, I presume, by rolling also, clover may doubtless be sown with perfect safety, considerably earlier and later than the period above specified. It may be useful here to state that some sensible and successful farmers consider a bushel of plaster and ashes mixed in equal quantities, as beneficial as a like measure of the former article alone, and of course, much cheaper, especially in the interior, where to the first cost of the commodity is to be added the cost of carriage.

A PLANTER OF THE LOWER JAMES.

January, 1855.

[From the German Farmer.]

WILLOWS AND GRAPE VINES FOR HEDGES.

Mr. L. Tucker:—Although I have not been a strenuous advocate for hedges as fence, believing they were generally harbors for weeds, and took too much ground, yet there are circumstances which render them very proper. Many years ago a friend of mine had about ten acres of swamp land, so miry that he could not make a good fence; on this swamp he planted a double row of yellow willow cuttings nine inches apart, making the rows break joints—these, in about three years, had grown from twelve to sixteen feet high—they were then lopped about six feet from the ground and the tops brought down. After this a row of blue grape vine cuttings was planted one every three feet, along the willows—these in a few years climbed the trees, and have yielded a plentiful crop of grape juice, which has been sold to the distilleries, and furnished a good income; so that the proprietor has not only a good fence but a fruitful one. This land was divided by small narrow ditches, nine inches wide and six deep, every four rods—then between these ditches, when the ground was frozen, he carted on a quantity of pit sand, by which means the water was thrown each way to these narrow ditches, and the land sown with red top grass, and has for more than twenty years yielded a plentiful crop of hay annually. This land, since my remembrance, was considered worthless, but now yields an income of more than two hundred dollars per annum.

R. M. WILLIAMS.

Potter, Nov. 29, 1854.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.—Last spring I procured a small quantity of the seed of the Perennial Rye Grass, and sowed them in my garden. My object was to ascertain whether it was adapted to our climate; and how far from the smallness of the experiment, it might prove an acquisition in our rural management. The seed came up well, but during the heat and drought of summer, some of the plants perished. The grass made but an indifferent appearance, until the rains commented in the fall; after which it put forth rapidly, and has exhibited a most luxuriant growth ever since. Even at this time, though the thermometer has been as low as ten degrees, and the season generally quite cold, the blades are perfectly green, not showing the slightest appearance of having been nipped by the frost. It is decidedly the most beautiful grass I have ever seen, except perhaps the English grass or greensward, which it closely resembles in the length and glossiness of its spears. The bunches are large and the blades very long. Encouraged by the flattering result of this trial, I have purchased a few bushels for the purpose of sowing a lot; and I think I may confidently recommend others to do the same. There can be no doubt of its being well adapted to the soil and climate of New York; judging from the hardness with which it resists the cold. The quantity of herbage afforded by the Rye grass, appears so far, to exceed considerably that of Orchard grass, Timothy, or the tall oat grass (*Arundinacea*), all of which, but particularly the last, I have cultivated to some extent.

T. S. P.

Beaverdam, Va. 1 mo. 1st. Gen. Fer.

THE BREEDER & MANAGER.

[From the London Lancet.]

LECTURES ON VETERINARY MEDICINE,
Delivered in the University of London by Mr.
Youatt—Lecture XI—CONCLUDED.

Diseases resembling Farcy.—Sprain.—There are some diseases that bear more or less resemblance to farcy, and from which it is necessary that you should be able readily to distinguish it. You would hardly confound it with inflammation from sprain. This is too circumscribed, too plainly connected with the joint or the tendon,—the heat and the tenderness referable principally to some particular spot.

Grease and Swelled Legs.—It resembles more the enlargement of the limb from grease, or from inflammation of the cellular texture of the leg.—You will generally find some connexion with grease more or less apparent or occult—some crack or scurfiness,—or if not, there is a peculiar tenseness and redness and glossiness of the skin, and ichorous discharges, and most peculiar catching up of the leg, so that sometimes the animal throws himself fairly off his balance, and falls upon, and sadly injures and bruises the incautious attendant. This swelling may be very sudden,—it may reach to the hock, and even to the thigh, but it is usually to be traced to its origin; and it is most intense about the neighbourhood of the fetlock.

The swelling of farcy is yet more sudden. The horse is well to-day, to-morrow he is gorged from the fetlock to the sacrum; and although there are not the same redness and glossiness, there is exquisite tenderness; the horse cannot be touched, and there is burning heat in the limb, and much general fever. It is simultaneous inflammation of all the absorbents of the limb.

However, when I see the sudden swelling from grease which I have described, I am a little suspicious of that which may be mingling with grease, or for which grease may prepare the way, and you will have many cases in which these sudden swellings attributed to grease, and evidently connected with it, terminate in farcy.

Surfeit.—There is a pustular eruption named surfeit; I hardly knew why, until the erudite Mr. John Hinds enlightened the darkness of my understanding, by telling me that "it is connected with *mange*, and that both terms are of French origin; *sur-fait* or *overdone* being tantamount to *mange*, from *manger*, to eat, in its imperfect tense,—the effect of eating too much, which has brought on the disease." Well, this surfeit consists of a pustular eruption,—surfeit-bumps, as they are called,—but terminating in desquamation, not in ulceration; and although numerous, yet irregularly placed, never following the course of the absorbents, but scattered all over the skin.

Anasarca.—You will distinguish it likewise from anasarca,—local dropsy of the cellular membrane,—and particularly from that enlargement beneath the thorax which has the strange appellation of water-farcy, but having no character whatever of farcy, and by this false title leading to many a blunder, and to mischief. Anasarca is debility; not inflammation of the absorbents. It is an indication of general debility to a greater or

less extent, and, properly treated, soon disappears, except that occasionally at the close of some very serious disease it indicates the breaking up of the constitution.

Farcy Contagious.—Of the contagiousness of farcy there can be no doubt, but it does not commence until ulceration has taken place. The matter of farcy alone is the medium of communicating the disease. It does not, however, appear to be so contagious as glanders. A farcied horse does not by far so often infect his companions as does the glandered one. Still it is right to be on our guard, and to take every possible precaution. The mode of infection is probably the same, namely, the virus being brought into contact with some wounded or abraded surface.

Curative treatment.—Why Farcy admits of cure.—Of the curative treatment I am happy that I have far more to say than I had of glanders.—This may seem strange. Glanders, a simply local complaint, bids defiance to all our means and appliances; yet when the virus has spread through the frame, and affected the greater part or the whole of the absorbent system, it is occasionally manageable. Why, Gentlemen, it is the very fact of its spreading that enables us to account for this. When it is simply local, all its virulence is concentrated on one small surface, and no medicine can be brought to bear with sufficient power on that plague spot; but, when it begins to spread, and before the tissues which it now involves are too much injured and disorganised by its poison, its intensity is diminished. As inflammation of almost every character becomes diffused it less powerfully affects the individual portions over which it spreads; it is diluted—lowered; and now as it becomes in some degree constitutional, it may be attacked with greater hope of success.—We have many medicaments which will exert a considerable general influence, but we have none that have a sufficient local determination and power. We can now find a counter-irritant, a stimulus, a tonic as diffusible and as energetic as the poison.

But, whatever, Gentlemen, may be thought of this, however it may wear the appearance of mere hypothesis, the fact is undoubted, that while glanders has baffled every practitioner in every age, farcy is, occasionally at least, under his control. Let it be remembered, notwithstanding, that even here power is cribbed, confined, and it is only for one short and fortunate moment that we are enabled to exert it with the slightest effect. The virus may be diffused, but it has not produced all its deleterious influence; the new tissue is diseased, but it is not yet disorganised; the seed is sown, but it has not yet taken root; confirmed farcy is quite as untractable as the worst form of glanders.

The local treatment of Farcy.—Our treatment of farcy will be both local and constitutional. We can here fairly get at the seat of disease, at least while the superficial absorbents alone are concerned. The budding iron, applied with sufficient severity on every knot or ulcer, will destroy the diseased surface, and the virus that lies upon it.—A crucial incision should be first made through the integument, and then the iron will be brought perfectly in contact with the whole of the part.—When the disease has proceeded somewhat fur-

ther than this, and ulcerations, and these threatening to be extensive, have appeared, the case should not be abandoned without a struggle. First in the list, and the most efficacious of all, stands the chloride of lime. By it the progress of decomposition will be partially or entirely arrested, or, rather, it is another substance which will be decomposed and destroyed—the virus which was so actively employed. The fætor removed, and the virus in some measure destroyed, the ulcers should be frequently washed with some stimulating lotion. I know none better than the diluted nitric acid, in the proportion of one part of the acid to eight of water. This may be often and freely applied, and occasionally doubled in strength if the appearance of the wounds is not satisfactory—resorting again to the chloride of lime, if any sanious discharge or fætor should return. Mr. Turner recommends a strong solution of the sulphate of iron in these cases, plentifully applied over the ulcers, and well rubbed into the sound part.

The Constitutional treatment.—Farcy, however, can scarcely be considered as a mere local disease. It occupies so large a surface, and threatens, to involve and speedily involves, so much more, that we eagerly inquire for some auxiliary which shall affect the constitution generally.—Have we that which will support the frame against the ravages of the disease, or which will excite a different, and as powerful, action over the various tissues? Tonics are plainly indicated. Practitioners have again and again gone through the whole list of them, vegetable and mineral, and too often without the desired effect; almost invariably so, when considerable disorganisation has taken place, and, I fear, in the majority of cases, when the disease is attacked in an earlier stage. That which I have found to be most useful, and on which I believe practitioners generally place the greatest dependence, is the bi-chloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate), in doses of from five grains to a scruple, morning and night, first dissolved in alcohol, and given in a pint of gruel. It is extraordinary how long this medicine may sometimes be given without affecting either the bowels or the salivary glands. It must, however, be carefully watched, and given in diminished doses, or omitted altogether, when pyalism is produced. Mr. Turner adheres here, as in glanders, to the sulphate of iron, given in solution, as the ordinary drink of the horse. As for arsenic, subacetate of copper, sulphate of copper, I must acknowledge that I have rarely seen any good effect produced, and the vegetable tonics are not here sufficiently energetic. The effect must be rapidly produced, and must be intense. Mashies, green meat, carrots, are excellent auxiliaries—they are, in fact, indispensable. Mr. Blaine tells us that a horse so reduced by farcy as not to be able to stand, was drawn on a hurdle into a field of tares, and left there to take his chance. When he had eaten all within his reach, he continued to scramble a little further in search of more, and at length got up and ultimately recovered.

Cool and pure air necessary.—I would here impress it upon you, as I did when treating of glanders, that as farcy is the result of our improper stable management, the very foundation of our method of cure must be a return almost to a

state of nature. Cool and pure air, and plenty of green meal, and, especially, if it can be got at, a salt marsh, must be our chief restoratives, or at least they must never be forgotten as indispensable auxiliaries in all our medical treatment.

The apparent cure often deceitful.—Gentlemen, I have gone as far as I dared with regard to the curative treatment of farcy; but as the days of sanguine and often disappointed, expectation are with me nearly gone by, and cold calculation and observance of actual result have succeeded, I feel myself bound to add, that in the majority, the decided majority, of the cases of supposed cure of glanders, the animal was only *patched up*. Six or twelve months scarcely pass on ere we have grease, swelled legs, sudden lameness, cough, phthisis, glanders, or farcy again. Therefore do not always think that you have performed wonders when the poor emaciated farcied horse, comes up plump and fat, every ulcer healed, and he apparently equal to any kind of work. Hope for the best; but do not inconsiderately give a prognosis which may not a little compromise your professional reputation, and prove of serious injury to your employer.

Sure predisposition to take on again the disease.—Be assured that horses that have once laboured under an attack of farcy, however perfectly they may seem to have been cured, are always in jeopardy. The foe is beaten, he is driven to some unsuspected lurking retreat, but he is not destroyed. He is slowly acquiring new strength, and will probably burst from his ambush when you least expect it. I may not perhaps be justified in positively affirming that the virus is still existing, but long experience forces on me the mortifying fact, that there is at least a predisposition, and a strong one too, again to take on the disease. The tone and strength of the constitution were too effectually undermined to be ever again essentially and substantially repaired. Catarrh will run on to glanders; grease will precede farcy; nay, the commonest operation can scarcely be hazardous. Professor Peall says, that a horse that had been severely affected with farcy was cured, and remained perfectly sound for more than a year. At this period he was castrated and appeared to be going on remarkably well; but on the eighth day he broke out with the button farcy over the greater part of the surface, and which proved to be a breaking up of the constitution, and he died. Do not you be discouraged by this. Do not abandon the farcied horse to his fate. You are able to do much: you will sometimes effect a perfect cure.—But be prepared for the worst. Guard your prognosis, and guard the seemingly recovered animal from the exciting cause of this and every other disease.

Conclusion, caution, and encouragement.—And, now, Gentlemen, I am not sorry that I have done with these misunderstood, mysterious, untractable, and treacherous diseases. The hints which I have dropped may at least be useful in giving you a more perfect conception of the diagnostic symptoms of these maladies and their insidious character; and more particularly in putting you on your guard against that which your experience in country practice, and the testimony of every intelligent farmer, and every proprietor of

horses on an extensive scale, will point out to you as the most prevalent cause of it—**CONTAGION**.

As for the medical treatment of these diseases, I again repeat, while you are honest to your employers be not discouraged. Nature has an antidote for every poison. The antidote for these will ultimately be known. Here is work for your ingenuity. Do not quite forget the indications of cure which I have traced out, and remember that he who does discover a remedy for glanders, as well as for rabies, will deserve well of his profession and his country.

THE GARDENER.

[From the Floricultural Cabinet.]

THE DAHLIA.

BY J. MANTELL, F. L. S.

The Dahlia is a native of Mexico, and was first introduced in England in the year 1789, at which period it attracted but little notice, and the species was soon lost. Although this flower was re-introduced by Lady Holland, in 1804, it is only within the last few years that the attention of the florist has been directed to its cultivation and improvement. It is now admitted to be the chief ornament of the flower-garden during the autumnal months, and, independently of the great variety and splendor of its flowers, it is valuable to the florist as filling up a void at that season of the year in which but few other plants are in blossom.

It has been computed that not less than twenty thousand seedling Dahlias are raised annually in this country. The facility with which they may be raised—the comparatively short period which intervenes between the time of sowing and that of flowering—and the great success which has hitherto attended this mode of propagation, will, no doubt, account for the extensive cultivation of this highly esteemed flower.

The Dahlia is propagated by cuttings and by divisions of the root, and new and beautiful varieties are constantly raised from seed. The seed is usually obtained from the finest double flowers, but some successful propagators prefer that procured from semi-double varieties, and we believe that some of our finest Dahlias have been raised from semi-double seedlings. The seed should be collected early in the season, as soon as the blossoms have withered and the receptacles are sufficiently dry; and if the seeds be allowed to remain in the calices, they will retain their vitality better than if detached from the receptacles.

The seed should be sown in large pans or pots, about the middle of February, and placed in a hot-bed frame. The young pots require to be potted off singly into the smallest-sized pots, soon after the cotyledons are above ground, and when the first pair of leaves are sufficiently developed.—They should then be placed in the frame, nearly close to the glass, to prevent them from being drawn up weakly. When of sufficient size, they may be re-potted, placed in a cold frame, and protected at night, till the middle of May, that being the period of planting them in the open air.

Those who propagate extensively, sow the seed in hot-bed frames the beginning of March, and during the month of April, instead of potting, set

out the young plants on a slight hot-bed, covering them at night with mats. With the view of obtaining new varieties, some propagators transfer the pollen from one flower to another, by means of a small camel-hair pencil, in which case the flower intended to receive the pollen should be covered with a fine gauze bag, a day or two before the flowers expand, and the covering should be continued a few days after the operation is performed.—This method is seldom practised, unless for the sake of experiment, as the ordinary mode is found very successful in producing fine double flowers.

Cuttings may be made in March. The old roots should be placed in a hot-house, or in a hot-bed, and the tubers should be covered with mould, sand, or finely-sifted tanners' bark, leaving only the crown exposed. They will soon put forth shoots; these should be carefully detached when about two or three inches in length, and planted singly in small pots filled with a compost of equal parts of well-decomposed leaf-mould, frame manure, and fine sand, to which should be added a sufficient quantity of finely-sifted garden mould. After the cuttings are inserted, they should be put into a hot-bed, carefully shaded from the sun, and protected at night by mats. If, in applying the linings, steam should arise, the plants will be liable to damp off, unless the lights be sufficiently raised to allow the rank steam to escape. In about a fortnight or three weeks the young plants may be removed to a cold frame, and gradually inured to the open air.

Where extensive propagation is required from new and choice varieties, the roots are usually placed in a hot-bed, and every shoot taken off when about two or three inches high, care being taken not to injure the buds which surround the base of the shoot, for if these are injured or broken off, fresh buds will not be developed from that portion of the crown.

Where only a limited supply of strong and vigorous plants is required, we have recently discovered that the finest plants are produced by detaching the young shoots, when about two or three inches high, so as to include the cluster of buds surrounding the base of each shoot. Some care is necessary in this process; the shoot should be held near its base by the finger and thumb, and by a slight motion of the hand it may easily be detached. If the operation be adroitly performed, the base of the shoot will present a convex appearance, surrounded by a number of incipient buds, and a corresponding concavity will be found in the crown of the plant from which the shoot has been extracted. Plants raised by this mode not only produce the finest flowers, but the crowns invariably break the following spring, which is not *always* the case with plants raised from cuttings in the ordinary manner: it has been asserted that the cause of the failure has, in many instances, arisen from the removal of the incipient buds at the base of the leaves of that portion of the cutting which is usually inserted in the ground.

There can be no doubt, however, if the buds be removed, the cutting will readily strike root, producing luxuriant foliage and a profusion of flowers. But although the tubers are numerous and fully formed, it will, on inspection, be found that they are merely attached to a hollow stem,

and, consequently, the crown being absent, no buds can possibly be developed by any subsequent treatment. It is therefore important, if the perpetuation of the plant be required, that the buds be not removed. Some propagators, indeed, on receiving new plants, examine the roots, and unless a portion of the crown be attached, they cut off the shoot close to the surface, treating it as a cutting, in the ordinary manner.

The plants, whether raised from seeds or from roots, may be planted out into the open borders from the middle of May till the beginning of June. They are usually planted from three to four feet apart; but if planted from four to five feet apart, they will not attain so great a height, and if trained to a single stem, will in general produce much finer flowers. The borders should be well manured every spring before planting, and at the same time about an equal part of good fresh soil should be added. The Dahlia will succeed in almost any soil, though a light sandy loam produces the finest plants: the variegated and striped varieties exhibit their colors more distinctly when planted in a peaty soil. The plan of training Dahlias to a trellis appears a good method of securing them, for when tied up to stakes the wind frequently twists the plants and destroys their tops, but the former mode secures them against all winds, and exhibits the flowers to the greatest advantage: three or four stakes placed angularly round the plant, and the stems tied to them, will also answer the purpose.

To procure fine flowers for floral exhibition some cultivators train the plants to a single stem, removing all superfluous side shoots, as well as flower-buds, leaving only one or two flowers to expand. The soil should be kept constantly moistened, and when the plants come into blossom manure water should be liberally supplied. It has been asserted that some of the spotted varieties succeed best in a poor soil destitute of manure, and that success may generally be insured by removing the self-colored blossoms as they appear. The luxuriant growth of plants may be greatly retarded by treading the earth firmly round the roots. When the soil is of a loose open texture, evaporation should be checked by mulching the plants, and if the soil be covered with moss the moisture will be more effectually retained, and it will give the borders a neater appearance.

When the blooming season is near its close, about four inches thick of decomposed bark, or of leaf soil, should be laid over the roots, extending two feet round the stem of each plant, to prevent the crown being injured by sharp and sudden frosts.

The tubers should be taken up on a dry windy day and the soil carefully shaken off, so as not to twist the roots. Having been removed to an airy situation in a shed, they should be placed singly over the floor, till the soil remaining on the tubers be dry, when they should be laid on shelves secure from damp or frost, and be covered with dry sifted tan or gray sand: they will, if so managed, keep perfectly sound till the following spring.

Choice seedlings or small tender tubers may be preserved during winter by placing them in pots of sandy loam, and giving them at the time of pot-

ting a slight watering, keeping them afterwards in a dry situation.

CRITERIA OF A FINE DOUBLE DAHLIA. The flower should be erect and stand completely above the foliage, for if the peduncle be short, so that the flower be hid among the leaves, it will not be displayed to advantage.

Form, color, and size are considered the essential properties of a fine Dahlia.

1. *Form.*—All good judges allow that perfection in form consists in the near approach to a hemisphere. The Springfield Rival may be given as an instance of the nearest approximation to a perfect flower: it is, however, too flat in the centre, and the outward petals are reflected. It is essential that the outline should form a true circle, and consequently the petals should be regularly disposed, rounded, smooth at the edges or rose-leaved, and slightly concave, but not so much so as to let the back of the petals be seen in the front of the flower. Those flowers whose petals are narrow, pointed, notched, or fimbriated, as well as those that are flat or convex, however desirable for the flower border, are objectionable as show flowers, as are also those which when fully blown exhibit the eye or disk. In some Dahlias the petals near the centre converge, and conceal the disk, which, when the florets are fully expanded, become exposed; these are, therefore, pronounced by florists imperfect flowers.

If the hemispherical form be assumed as the point of perfection in the Dahlia, those flowers would be preferred that rather exceed than fall short of this standard. The Countess of Liverpool has been adduced as an illustration of the former, and Lady Grenville of the latter, and the mean between these two examples constitutes an excellent criterion whereby to judge of perfection in the form of the Dahlia.

2. *Color.*—As it regards color, much must depend upon taste, but selfs, of whatever color they may be, should be bright and distinct. In striped, spotted, tipped, or variegated varieties, the colors should be well-defined and every petal uniformly and distinctly marked. Those that are pounced, blotched, variously or irregularly marked, are inadmissible as show flowers.

3. *Size.*—When other properties are equal, size will determine the preference; but in judging of a good Dahlia, form must have the pre-eminence, then color, and lastly, size; but in no instance should either form or color be sacrificed to size. The relative proportions of excellence in these criteria have been thus estimated:—form three, color two, size one. Thus a Dahlia, possessing the properties of form and color, would be judged superior to one having color and size, the relative proportions being as five to three. By this standard the comparative merits of this class of show flowers have been estimated by the censors at the exhibition of the Metropolitan Florists' Society.

Seed Corn.—Thomas Foster, of Auburn, writes to the Cultivator, that he has for years selected his seed corn, at harvest time, from stalks producing two ears, preferring the upper ear, and that he has had one eighth more product than from seed saved in the ordinary way.

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

THE TOMATO.—Few vegetables of equal value are so little known through this country. None are more readily raised—none better repay the cultivator.

The Tomato, or love apple, is a luxury in common use through the south of Europe. In France and Italy, particularly, it is largely employed in culinary preparations. Either raw or stewed—in soups or fricassees—for gravy or catsup—as well as for pickles and sweetmeats—its utility is such, that it would not readily be dispensed with by those who have given it a fair trial in these various ways.

The experience of several years enables me to recommend the Tomato to all who desire the acquisition in their gardens of a cheap luxury.

For salubrity, none can surpass it. It has been constantly used, in various forms, at almost every meal during the last three or four seasons, by myself and several acquaintance, whose health continued excellent even when the prevalence of the cholera banished fruits and vegetables generally from most tables.

Should any who are now unacquainted with the Tomato, make the experiment of raising a supply, they may add to the simple luxuries of the table by adopting these directions for making

TOMATO CATSUP.

The Tomatoes, when fully ripe, should be bruised and boiled slowly for half an hour—then strained through a cloth, and the liquid boiled for another half hour, after adding salt and spices, but without any admixture of water. The scum should be carefully moved, so as to render the liquor as pure as possible. It should be bottled, and kept in a cool place. After it has stood a short time, should any sediment be discovered in the bottles, (and in order to know with certainty, clear glass bottles would be the best for this use,) the liquor should be poured off into other bottles. In this way, catsup of excellent quality—preferable, in my judgment, to that from Mushrooms, and clear as choice Madeira—can be readily made, in greater quantity and with less trouble than in the common way.

[From the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.]

COAL ASHES—A MANURE.—Messrs. Editors.—As I see all those who burn anthracite coal, throw away their ashes in the streets and yards, it puts me in mind of an experiment I made the last season with ashes from hard coal, which, as it may lead to some good results, I will mention. Last winter I saved my siftings from one coal fire, and in the spring in planting potatoes in my garden, I put a spade full of the ashes in every hill, and I had a fine yield of potatoes; much better than was common for the season. Whether the coal ashes were serviceable or not, I cannot positively say, but I think they were, for finer potatoes I did not see any where—I had like to have said none fine. I shall try these ashes again the coming season, and pen these remarks in the hope that they may be of service, by inducing some horticulturists also to experiment with them. It is but little trouble, and there may be virtue in them.

Poughkeepsie, Jan. 15, 1835.

[From the Horticultural Register.]

GARDENER'S WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

Manure may now, if the weather and the temperature will permit, be carried and laid in the garden, but should not be spread till later in the season. Provide, if you have not already, bean poles and pea rods, which you will place under cover, if practicable, till wanted. Dwarf peas will generally need rods about three feet. The middle sized those of about six or eight feet, and such as Knight's Tall Marrow, nine or ten feet. The same sort of rods which the tall growing peas will require will answer for most kinds of pole beans. The Lima beans will need strong poles, eight or nine feet high. Where the absence of snow will permit, you may rake together and burn, or deposit in a compost bed, the haulm, straw, stalks, vines or other remnants of last year's crop. Prepare frames and straw mats for hot beds, trellises for espalier trees, &c. Repair garden tools, and procure new ones if necessary. It is, or soon will be time to prepare hot beds. Writers have given long and somewhat tedious directions relative to this process, but the following we believe is sufficiently particular for most purposes.

Mark out your bed about six inches larger on all sides than the size of the frame with which you mean to cover it. This frame is usually about six feet in length and three in breadth, and is covered with glass set in sashes, twelve panes, seven by nine. The sashes are hung by hinges on the back side, so that they may be raised up or let down in front at pleasure. The frame or box is light on all sides, and generally about twelve inches high in front and eighteen inches high on the back side.

Mark off the bed to the size before mentioned, dig it, and cover it with litter from a horse-stable. Then, by several layers of horse manure laid on with a fork, raise the bed as high as you wish. This bed being formed, and having stood two or three days with the frame and lights placed over it to protect it from rain, it is next covered with from six to twelve inches of rich earth. In severe weather the sides of the bed are often protected by bundles of straw, or faggots, which prevent the escape of the heat. If the fermentation is too powerful, and the heat too great, give it air by raising the lights in your frame until you have obtained the right temperature. This should be from about 65° to 75° Fah.; not higher than the last mentioned in the day time, nor lower than the first at night. It is said that experienced gardeners can judge of the proper temperature of a hot bed by placing a hand upon, or within it.

MELONS.—A French periodical gives the following method of hastening the ripening of melons:—Spread on the melon and round it a thick couch of from one to two inches of pounded charcoal. Lampadius tried this plan at Frieubler in 1813, and succeeded in making melons ripen in a box of earth in the open air, during the summer of that year, in the mining district of Saxony.—The surface of the earth thus covered with charcoal had at noonday a temperature of 37.50 to 47.50 of Reaumer, while at the same time the thermometer in the shade was only at from 15 to 20, and in the sun at 25 to 27.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.—We are not ready to add to the number of the remedies which have been prescribed for this painful disease, without a certainty that such addition will be valuable in practice. This certainty we are convinced will attend the remedy it is the object of this article to bring before the profession. It is a mixture of equal parts of the balsam of sulphur and spirit of turpentine. Six drops of this mixture may be given morning and evening, and the dose increased two drops a day until it produces strangury, when the dose should be diminished a little and continued until the disease is removed. We have been recently informed of the good effects of this mixture in a great number of instances, and one very remarkable case has fallen within our notice, in which the disease, in its worst form vanished before it in a few weeks, although the patient had been long using without advantage, the usual and other most powerful remedies for this troublesome and painful malady.

OCCUPATION.—The cure for maladies like yours, is employment. "Be not solitary; be not idle!" Rely upon it, life was not given to us to be spent in dreams, and reveries, but for active, useful exertion, exertion that turns to some account to ourselves, or to others; not laborious idleness. (I say nothing of religion, which is between the heart and its Creator.) This preaching, I know, is foolish enough; but let it pass.—We have all two educations; one we have given us—the other we have ourselves; and, after a certain time of life, when the character has taken its ply, it is idle to attempt to change it.

—Randolph's Letters.

To Preserve Meat in Snow.—Meat that is killed in December, or January, may be kept in perfection if buried in snow until spring. This is an excellent method of preserving fresh and good the carcasses of turkeys and other fowls.

Set any open cask in a cold place, put snow and pieces of meat alternately: let not the pieces touch each other, nor the sides of the cask. The meat will neither freeze, grow dry, nor be discolored; but be as good in all respects at the last of March as when it was first put in. The surfaces of the pieces should be a little frozen, before they are put into the snow, that the juice of the meat may not dissolve the snow. The cask should be placed in the coldest part of the house, or in an out-house.

Cheap Fodder.—Having been informed of the advantages of using the tops of Indian corn, cut as rye straw, to be mixed with potatoes or meal, as a food for horses or cattle, I have been making the experiment during the present winter. I find that my cattle thrive better on the fodder, than on rye straw, (cut and used in the same manner.) The corn stalk certainly contains a great quantity of farine substance, and must be highly nutritive. Being cut and scalded with a small quantity of bran, they afford an excellent mess for milch cows. In the common way of fodder-

ing cattle with tops, the blades are greedily eaten, but stalks are wasted. By adopting the plan recommended, the whole affords a nutritive food.—*American Farmer.*

[From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.]

THE TETTER.

Mr. Editor—I have been troubled with this complaint on my hands for perhaps thirty years. I have used remedies prescribed by eminent physicians both in this country and in Europe, and have used perhaps twenty applications recommended in the newspapers, or otherwise, but all without permanent effect. In one instance I went as far as to cauterize the skin, but soon after the new skin had hardened, the tetter reappeared. After a violent attack of yellow fever in the West Indies, all the skin of my body peeled off—I was then in hopes this would be an effectual cure, but no such thing, like Monsieur Tonson, the tetter came again.

I had given up all hopes of ever effecting a cure, when I noticed, some six or eight months ago, in your, or some other paper, that Indian dye, or blood root, steeped in strong vinegar, would effect a cure. The remedy being so simple, I resolved upon trying it, and found it effectual; but the blood root leaving an unpleasant stain upon the hand, I too soon relaxed in the application, and the tetter began to reappear: this brought me to the notion to apply vinegar simply, and have found it to answer equally well! I have had no tetter on my hands for months past—when the least speck appears, I touch it with vinegar, and it is gone.

From this experience, I recommend therefore, as a cure for the tetter, "*strong vinegar*, and perseverance in application." With a view that fellow sufferers by this annoying complaint may be benefitted, I hope you will publish the above in your paper.

Respectfully,

L. K.

On a method of preventing the attack of Caterpillars.—At the season of the year, says Mr. Brown, of Pinefield, when caterpillars generally attack fruit trees and bushes, the following method of preventing their attacks may not prove undeserving of notice. Let a hole be bored in the stem of a tree, as far in as the heart, in a direction sloping downwards, about a foot from the ground. Into this hole pour a little mercury. Close up the hole with a peg, not very tightly fitted in. Cut the top of the peg smooth with the bark of the tree or bush, and then put a little tar over it to prevent water getting in the hole. This I have found a safe and sure method of not only preventing attacks of caterpillars, but of driving them off the tree; and it is not yet, I believe, publicly known.—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

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BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	2 00	2 50
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs.	4 75	5 75
Slaughtered,	"	3 00	4 00
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	63	64
White,	"	62	
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	12	17½
North Carolina,	"	14	16
Upland,	"	16	18½
FEATHERS,	pound.	35	37
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 62	1 75
FLOUR—Best white wheat family,	barrel.	6 00	6 50
Do. do. baker's,	"	5 50	6 00
Do. do. Superfine,	"	4 75	5 00
Super Howard street,	"	4 62	4 75
" wagon price,	"	4 50	
City Mills, extra,	"	4 87	5 00
Do.	"	4 70	
Susquehanna,	"		
Rye,	"		
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 00	5 50
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 50	3 50
Orchard,	"	3 00	
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,	"	1 25	
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	16 00	
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HORN, on the hoof,	100lb.	5 00	
Slaughtered,	"	5 50	
HORN—first sort,	pound.	15	
second,	"	13	
refuse,	"	11	
LIME,	bushel.	30	33
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,	"	30	33
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.		
Black eye,	"	87	1 00
Lady,	"	100	
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	3 00	
Ground,	barrel.	1 37	
PALMA CRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	1 50	1 56
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	62	65
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	4 25	5 00
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrapery, suitable	"		
" for segars,	"	6 00	12 00
" yellow and red,	"	9 00	12 00
" yellow,	"	9 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,	"	5 00	10 00
Rappahannock,	"		
Kentucky,	"	6 00	9 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 05	1 10
Red,	"	1 00	
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls,	gallon.	28½	29½
" in hhd.,	"	28	
" wagon price,	"	24½	25
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs		1 50
To Wheeling,	"		1 75
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 to 60	24 to 26
Full Merino,	"	44	50 22 24
Three fourths Merino,	"	37	44 22 24
One half do.	"	33	37 22 24
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	30	33 20 52
Pulled,	"	31	32 22 24

A FINE BULL.

FOR SALE, a young Bull, ten months old, sired by the thorough bred bull Apollo, (of the Gloucester Stock) and out of a very fine cow of seven-eighths Durham S. H. blood, consequently fifteen-sixteenths Durham S. H., is for sale a bargain if immediate application be made; he is a truly a splendid calf, and will be sold for \$100 cash. Apply to
I. I. HITCHCOCK,
Jan 13 American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	\$3 00	\$5 00
BACON, hams, new,	pound.	11	
Shoulders,	"	8	9
Middlings,	"		
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	37
Roll,	"	16	25
CIDER,	barrel.		
CALVES, three to six weeks old,	each.	3 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,	"	6 00	10 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 50	
CHOP RYE,	"	1 50	
EGGS,	dozen.	19	20
FISH, Shad, salted,	barrel.	5 75	6 00
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	4 75	
Mackerel, No. 1, 2 & 3,	"	5 12	7 00
Cod, salted,	cwt.	2 50	3 00
LAMBS, alive,	each.	1 25	2 00
Slaughtered,	quart r	31	50
LARD,	pound.	8	9
ONIONS,	bushel.	62	75
POULTRY, Fowls,	dozen.	1 50	2 25
Ducks,	"		2 50
POTATOES, Irish,	bushel.	40	62
Sweet,	"		
TURNIPS,	"	37	50
VEAL, fore quarters,	pound.	3½	4
Hind do.	"	6½	

ADVERTISEMENTS

GOOSEBERRY TREES.

THE subscribers have just received from England, in fine order, 500 Gooseberry, of two and three years growth, raised with single stem, consisting of twenty of the best and largest varieties of the usual assorted colors, regularly named, and as they were obtained from a very respectable nursery, immediately in the neighborhood, where the largest and best Gooseberries are raised, we have no doubt of their being a very superior parcel; price per tree 31½ cents, or \$3 per dozen. Also, by the same vessel, 500 each European Lime or Linden and Larch Trees, 3 to 4 feet high, all which are planted in our Nursery, where we have a large stock of Nursery articles, of which we name the following: Of the Ornamental Trees, Chinese Ailanthus, or Tree of Heaven, Silver leaved Maple, Sugar Tree, and the European Linden or Lime Trees, all from 8 to 12 feet high, well suited for planting in alleys, &c. Of Shrubs, we have the European and India Roses Current, Gooseberry and Strawberry, of all the best varieties; also Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, English Walnut, and the deservedly celebrated Catawba, and other Grape plants of two years old, by the hundred, dozen or single plant, and as we cultivate the largest proportion of the Catawba, we can dispose of cuttings of that kind low, by the thousand, provided orders are received by trimming time. Thorn Quick Pyracantha and Honey Locust, for hedges; Asparagus, Hop and tart Rhubarb roots, Flowering Vines, and an extensive assortment of superb double Dahlias. For prices and other useful particulars, see our Catalogue, to be had gratis at the Nursery, or at the Store, Light street, near Pratt street, Baltimore, where orders will be promptly and carefully attended to. SINCLAIR & MOORE.
Feb. 3, 1835.

SUPERIOR CATTLE FOR SALE,

OF the Devon, and Devon & Short Horn blood, at Brookland Wood Farm, the residence of Richard Caton, ten miles from Baltimore, on the Susquehanna Rail Road, and on the Falls Turnpike Road, consisting of
Devon Bulls, Heifers and Calves, of all ages of each denomination, from 8 months to 4 years—price, forty to one hundred dollars each, according to age and quality.
Devon and Durham Bulls, the offspring of Devon Cows, by the Short Horn Durham Bull Tecumseh. It is supposed by those persons in England who have dairies of this species, that they will be found superior to all others, uniting the beauty of form, hardness of constitution, propensity to fatten, and richness of milk appertaining to the Devon blood, and product of milk of the Durham—price, forty to one hundred dollars. Apply to
Feb. 3, 1835. THOMAS BEVAN, Manager.

BROOD MARE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a first rate coal black Brood Mare—terms moderate. Apply to ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr.,
Feb. 10. at Sinclair & Moore's.

BENE SEED.

JUST RECEIVED at this Establishment, and for sale, by the pound or in 12½ cent papers, a small quantity of the seed of this most valuable plant. It is very efficacious in the Bowel Complaints of children, and not difficult to be administered. The seed should be planted in April, in hills like beans, and the leaves will be in perfection in June. Two or three leaves being put into a tumbler of spring water, for 10 or 15 minutes, convert it into a mucilage, which being tasteless, children readily drink.
Feb. 3.

FRUIT TREES—CHEAP.

FOR SALE very low the following Fruit Trees, being part of an invoice misssent. There are 58 trees in all, in perfectly good order, and they will be sold for \$10 Cash.

APPLES.

- 2 Monstrous Pippin.
- 2 Royal Pearmain.
- 2 Long Island Russet.
- 2 Winter Pearmain.
- 2 Carthouse.
- 2 Bellflower.
- 2 Vandevere.
- 2 Red sweet Vandevere.
- 2 Michael Henry Pippin.
- 1 Winesap.
- 6 York Greening.
- 7 Red Streak.

PEACHES.

- 1 Teton de Venus.
- 4 Malcaton.
- 1 Lehman's cling.
- 2 Gough's Cling.
- 3 Oblong open Peach.
- 1 Fine Cling.
- 2 Early Etna.

CHERRIES.

- 2 Oxheart
- 2 York Duke
- 2 Tartarian
- 2 Red heart
- 2 Bleeding do

QUINCES.

- 1 Portugal.
- 1 Orange.

I. I. HITCHCOCK.

Amer. Farmer Establishment

AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 16 S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

COMPRISING a Stock and Experimental Farm; a Nursery and Seed and Flower Garden; a Store for the sale of Field and Garden Seeds and Agricultural Implements and Books; a general Agricultural and Horticultural Agency; the Publication Office of the "Farmer & Gardener, and Live Stock Breeder & Manager," and of "Hints to Farmers;" and an Office of APPLICATION for Farmers, Gardeners, Overseers, Managers, &c.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, Proprietor.

This establishment is now in full and successful operation, nearly every department, especially that of seeds, being well supplied with articles of the most desirable quality.

Orders by wholesale or retail will be promptly executed on terms that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to purchasers.

As the limits of an ordinary advertisement preclude the possibility of conveying an adequate idea of the variety and the value to the cultivator and dealer in seeds, of the contents of this establishment, a comprehensive and descriptive PROSPECTUS AND CATALOGUE has been printed and will be sent gratis to any gentleman who will transmit to the proprietor his address (post paid) for the purpose.

BULBOUS ROOTS.

HYACINTHS, Tulips and a general assortment of Bulbous Roots, suitable for the present season, for sale low at this establishment by
Oct. 23. I. I. HITCHCOCK.